stripe, faintly edged with darker green than the ground, and on either side are two faintly paler ragged lines also edged with darker green; the lines of the back all terminate in front of the anal flap which is light yellowish-green, with a sprinkling of most minute black freckles; freckles also occur on the hinder parts of the anal legs; a fine short bristly black hair proceeds from each of the usual tubercular situations, but can only be seen with a strong lens.

The pupa skin is nine-sixteenths of an inch in length, of ordinary shape, thickest at the ends of the wing-cases, plump in character, tapering rather suddenly to the anal tip, which has a small projection and a spike from it divided in two sharp points, the abdominal divisions are smooth, the rest of the surface finely punctate; the colour dark mahogany-brown, and rather shining; on the abdomen a few extremely fine short hairs pointing backwards.

Emsworth: *August 9th*, 1877.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW NEUROPTEROUS INSECT FROM NEW GUINEA, BELONGING TO THE GENUS *MYIODACTYLUS*, BRAUER.

BY R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S.

Myiodactylus nebulosus, n. sp.

Form of *M. osmyloides* (Brauer), but much larger. Body yellowish (perhaps greenish in life). Head with a transverse median impression in the middle above, and with a narrow, longitudinal, median impressed line extending from the posterior margin to between the antennæ, on either side of which posteriorly is an abbreviated, longitudinal, fuscous sulcus; face and palpi pale yellowish, the tips of the mandibles piceous. Antennæ much shorter than the wings, stout, about 42-jointed, very pale claret colour with fuscous hairs. Pronotum with a broad, median, longitudinal, brownish-claret-coloured vitta; hairs whitish. The whole under-side of head and thorax very pale yellowish. Legs whitish (or very pale greenish-white), with long whitish hairs. Abdomen brownish (colours changed), with short whitish hairs; last dorsal and ventral segments both produced in an acute boat-shaped manner; from within the last ventral segment proceeds a stout, up-curved process (penis ?).

Wings whitish, semi-opaque, as if oxidized. Anterior pair oval, the costal margin much rounded, strongly ciliated with pale hairs; costal area very broad: neuration whitish; the base of the forks in the costal area, and apical area, and the origins of the branches of the sector, black; some of the discal transverse veinlets smoky, margined with pale smoky-grey; pterostigma (in both pairs of wings) claret-coloured with a pale smoky-grey cloud beneath it extending to the point of junction of the sub-costa and radius; a pale, smoky-greyish, oblique streak extending from the extreme apex of the wing to the anal angle, but leaving a narrow clear space between it and the margin; sector emitting eleven principal branches. Posterior-wings very narrow, dilated gradually to the sub-acute apex; forks in the apical area

marked with black at the base, but otherwise (excepting at the pterostigma) the neuration is entirely pale: on the inner margin (opposite to the pterostigma) is an oblique, pale smoky-grey cloud.

Length of body, 16 mm. Expanse of wings, 49 mm. Greatest breadth of anterior wings, 11 mm.; posterior, 8 mm.

New Guinea (Ausus, *A. B. Meyer*, 1873).

This fine insect belongs to the Dresden Museum, and has been communicated by my friend Baron E. de Selys-Longchamps, to whom it was forwarded by Dr. Kirsch, of Dresden, for identification. I believe it is a ♂, but the abdomen has been laterally crushed.

It differs from *M. osmyloides* in its much larger size, semi-opaque, whitish, non-iridescent wings, the presence of smoky-grey marginal streaks or clouds, the broad claret-coloured vitta of the pronotum, &c.; and in *M. osmyloides*, the transverse reticulation is almost entirely black. I believe *osmyloides* extends into the Malayan islands (although it is typically from Queensland), and I have an example labelled "China," though there may be some doubt as to the correctness of this.

The two other Australian species, *M. sejunctus*, Walker, and *armatus*, McLachlan (possiby sexes of one) differ in their very much narrower anterior wings and less complicated neuration (the costal veinlets being for the most part simple), and also in their remarkable genital armature.

Lewisham, London:
6th August, 1877.

ON SOME NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN FORMS OF *AGRIONINA* (LÉGION *PSEUDOSTIGMA*, DE SELYS).

BY R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S.

The group of tropical American *Odonata* forming the Légion *Pseudostigma* of the sub-family *Agrionina* is of extreme interest, as containing the largest of existing Dragon-flies, and on account of the extreme length of the slender abdomen, and the tendency exhibited to run into puzzling local forms. The Légion formed the first in De Selys' "Synopsis des Agrionines" (only just completed), and was worked up by him in 1860. With the exception of the description by Hagen (in 1869) of a new species, nothing has been written on the group since that time, and as so much has since been done towards the exploration of the regions where these insects occur, it is natural that additional materials should have been obtained. I propose to give here descriptions, &c., of a few remarkable forms existing in my own collection, being prompted thereto by the discovery of a species having a very anomalous neuration.